PER. DIV. MAY 12 1978 NYPL

The People's Korea

No.890 EVERY WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1978 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Guyanese Party, Gov't Del. Visits DPRK

The Party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and Prime Minister, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Apr. 21 to Apr. 27 upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, the KCNA reported.

Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham was accompanied by Sase Narain, Speaker of the National Assembly, and madam; D. Hoyte, Minister of Economic Development and Cooperatives; H. O. Jack, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources; M. Shahabuddeen, Minister of Justice and Attorney General; O. Clarke, Minister of State and Regional Minister of East Berbice Region and others.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife were awarded the "Order of Excellence," the highest order of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Various functions were arranged to welcome the Guyanese guests, and they visited Mangyongdae, the birth place of President Kim Il Sung, Pyongyang students and Children's Palace, industrial establishments and a cooperative farm in South Hamgyong Province, the units of the Korean People's Army and so on.

An agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation, a trade agreement and an agreement on cooperation in fisheries between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the CRG were signed.

President Arthur Chung of the CRG paid a state visit to the DPRK last May.

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Prime Minister Burnham of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana when he alighted from plane. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Banquet

President Kim Il Sung and his wife Kim Song Ae on Apr. 21 met Prime Minister Burnham and madam.

Present on the occasion were members of the Guyanese delegation.

On hand were cadres of the Party and Government of the DPRK.

The President conversed with Prime Minister Burnham in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and posed for a photograph with the Prime Minister and his party.

Prime Minister Burnham presented gifts of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the same day.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife, in company with Prime Minister Burnham and his wife, saw the gifts on display and expressed thanks for them.

Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee, presented a silver knife, symbol of the defender of happiness and security, to Prime Minister Burnham in the name of the Pyongyang citizens in the plaza in front of the February 8 House of Culture, on the same day.

Prime Minister Burnham expressed deep thanks for this.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of the Party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Prime Minister Burnham.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet. (See page 2)

He appreciated the struggle of the Guyanese people, saying that today the Guyanese Government, undeviatingly pursuing the non-aligned policy, is fighting energetically in support of the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations, against imperialism and colonialism, for closer cooperation among the Caribbean countries and for promoting the common anti-imperialist cause of the new-emerging countries by relying on the united strength of the non-aligned movement. This is very gratifying.

Prime Minister Burnham spoke next. (See page 2)

He stressed, "Guyana fully supports the desire of the Korean people to be united and holds the view that the three principles of reunification as set out in the north-south joint declaration of July 4, 1972, as well as the five-point programme enunciated by you, Comrade President, form the basis of an acceptable solution to the problem of reunifying Korea."

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife on Apr. 25 arranged a luncheon in honour of Prime Minister Burnham. The luncheon proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

The President and his wife on the same day called at the Guest House where the Guyanese guests are staying and met again Prime Minister Burnham and his wife.

Welcome Rally

A grand Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on Apr. 26 in welcome of the CRG delegation.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife, together with Prime Minister Burnham and his wife, were present at the meeting.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of Party and power bodies and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press and a large number of working people in the city.

Chairman Kim Man Gu, of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee made a welcome speech. After concluding his speech, he presented a silk banner in the name of the mass meeting to Prime Minister Burnham.

Prime Minister Burnham spoke next.

After his speech, President Kim Il Sung and Prime Minister Burnham raised high their clasped hands in token of the militant friendship and cooperation between the two people.

On the evening of the same day, Prime Minister Burnham and his wife arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

Prime Minister Burnham made a speech at the banquet.

President Kim Il Sung spoke next.

On the same day President Kim Il Sung awarded the Order of National Flag First Class of the DPRK to Prime Minister Burnham and the Order of Labour upon Madam Viola Burnham.

The President also awarded the Order of Labour to members of the delegation Sase Narain, Speaker of the National Assembly; the Order of National Flag Second Class respectively to D. Hoyte, Minister of Economic Development and Cooperatives; H. O. Jack, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources; M. Shahabuddeen, Minister of Justice and Attorney General; and O. Clarke, Minister of State and Regional Minister of East Berbice Region; the Order of National Flag Third Class to John Carter, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to the DPRK, and orders and medals of the DPRK to others.

President Kim Il Sung on Apr. 26 presented gifts to Prime Minister Burnham and his wife.

Summit Talks Held

PYONGYANG, Apr. 24 (KCNA)—Talks were held in Pyongyang on Apr. 23 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade Li Jong Ok, Comrade Ho Dam, Comra de Kong Jin Tae, and personages concerned Hyon Jun Guk, Choe Jong Gun and Kil Jae Gyong.

Present on the Guyanese side were D.Hoyte, Minister of Economic Development and Cooperatives; H. O. Jack, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources; M. Shahabuddeen, Minister of Justice and Attorney General; O. Clarke, Minister of State and Regional Minister of East Berbice Region; and John Carter, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to our country.

At the talks views were exchanged on the problem of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties and two countries and on a number of problems of common concern. A consensus of views was reached on the problems discussed.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

The talks were also held on Apr. 22 and Apr. 25.

President KIM IL SUNG Visits KPA Unit

President Kim Il Sung on Apr. 24 visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Li Gun Mun belongs and warmly congratulated the officers and men of the unit on the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, according to the KCNA report from Pyongyang.

At 9 a.m. President Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of the Korean People's Army, arrived at the unit.

The President was met on the spot by Choe Hyon, O Jin U, So Chol, Chon Mun Sop and O Baek Ryong, and KPA generals and officers and commanding officers of the unit.

A grand function was held at the unit to receive the President.

The national anthem was played.

President Kim Il Sung reviewed a guard of honor for three services of the Korean People's Army.

Amidst the stormy cheers of *manse* (hurrah) soldiers presented him with bunches of fragrant flowers carrying the boundless reverence of the soldiers of the unit and the entire officers and men of the People's Army.

Smiling all over his face, he waved to the soldiers in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic cheers.

The soldiers of the unit extended the highest honour and warmest thanks to President Kim Il Sung watched the combat training of the soldiers of the unit.

He expressed satisfaction with the fact that all soldiers have reliably grown up to be one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary soldiers, versatile soldiers through the intensified military, combat and political training, upholding the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea, and the unit has a very high combat morale and combat capacity, and congratulated the soldiers on their success in the combat training. He extended thanks to them.

The President gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guiding principle in increasing the combat power of the unit in every way and strengthening and developing the People's Army into one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces.

He posed for a photograph with officers and men of the unit marking the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

President Receives Foreign Guests

CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER

President Kim Il Sung on Apr. 26 received Theophile Obenga, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo, and his party.

On hand was Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

On the occasion the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Congo extended warm congratulations to the President on the occasion of his 66th birthday and the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CENTRAL AFRICAN DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Apr. 23 received the delegation of the Central African Empire on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Andre Dieudonne Magale, Minister of State in charge of Planning, International Cooperation and Statistics of the Central African Empire.

On hand were Comrade Rim Chun Chu and Comrade Ho Dam.

Abendoh Hubert, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Central African Empire to our country, was also present.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the members of the delegation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

GUYANESE AMBASSADOR TO DPRK

President Kim Il Sung on Apr. 17 received the letter of credence from John Carter, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Rim Chun Chu, General Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, wife of the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to our country, and a staff member of the Guyanese embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials, President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The ambassador warmly congratulated the President on his 66th birthday and wished him good health and a long life.

JAPAN COM. FOR SUPPORTING KOREA'S REUNION

President Kim Il Sung on Apr. 17 received the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Iwai Akira, General Secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification.

Personages concerned Kim Gwan Sop, Hyon Jun Guk and Kim U Jong were also present.

The head of the delegation heartily congratulated the President on his 66th birthday and wished him good health and a long life.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

KOREA FOCUS

Pak Junta Has No Desire For Reunification

The so-called "tripartite conference" of Pyongyang, Seoul and Washington —reported by 'informed sources'—is apparently a phantom meeting. According to the south Korean vernacular daily The Hanguk Ilbo of April 22, it was learned April 21 that the south Korean authorities were informed by the American authorities that though Romanian President Ceausescu briefed President Carter on the peaceful reunification plan of the DPRK in their April 13 Washington meeting which did not involve any debate of specific aspects of the Korean question like a "tripartite conference." Briefings on the DPRK's peaceful reunification policy are not new as they were once conducted by former Japanese Premier Miki and Yugoslavian President Tito.

Nevertheless, fearful of the reported move toward a "trilateral conference," the south Korean authorities make it plain that they will take a positive forward-looking posture toward it if it is predicated on "resumption of north-south talks" or is not contrary to their three principles for peaceful unification. What is obvious is that the south Koreans are fearful of the agenda at the speculated "tripartite conference" instead of its form. What are their three principles for peaceful unification? In short, they are intended to perpetuate the division, not to bring about national reunification.

On August 15, 1974 Pak Jung Hi advanced what he called the "three principles of peaceful unification."

The first principle calls for peace to be fixed on the Korean Peninsula by a north-south non-aggression treaty.

As a matter of common sense, a non-aggression treaty is between states and is designed to prevent war between them. Over 25 years after the Korean War, outstanding issues of the war remain yet to be settled, which is the main source of constant tensions on the Korean Peninsula. What is urgent is the need to settle all the outstanding post-war issues, far from the need for new preventive measures. In other words, a peace agreement should be signed to replace the present truce accord and guarantee a lasting peace.

It is strange to introduce new issues when the old issues remain unsettled. What is more, concluding a "non-aggression treaty" with one without an operational command over one's own army is like signing a contract with a servant, not with his master.

The second principle calls for the north and the south to open the door to each other and restore mutual trust, for which north-south talks should be resumed and multilateral exchange and cooperation started.

This is a complete setup to deceive the world public. It is not the Pak junta but the DPRK that insists on opening the door. At the second meeting of the North-South Coordinating Commission held November 2-4, 1972, it was agreed that five subcommissions, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural, be set up under the Coordinating Commission. The DPRK insisted that the five subcommissions be created as soon as possible. At the third meeting, however, the southern side made an abrupt aboutface and objected to the creation of the five panels because of their "untimeliness." The southern side proposed that only the economic and cultural subcommissions be formed. It is self-evident that the southern side is dead set against opening the door.

The third principle involved north-south free elections to be fairly supervised and conducted on the populational basis of the population as means of achieving unification.

Fairly-supervised elections are alien to the present-day south Korea. The Pak junta means by "free elections" "*yusin* elections" currently held in south Korea. In south Korea most of democrats and patriots critical of the Pak junta are now in prison as political detainees; free political activities are banned; one-third of members of the "National Assembly" are "Presidential nominees" and the "President" is elected by the electral college, the Pak-chaired committee. Pak plans to conduct such elections as "free elections."

Such principles have nothing to do with reunification, the paramount national aspiration of the entire Korean people. The Pak junta has no desire at all for national reunification. One of the defendants of the March 1, 1976 manifesto case, father Ham Se Ung has this to say:

"The Pak regime is 'mangling' the destiny of the whole nation by exploiting the profound aspirations of our people for reunification of the divided fatherland as a tool of remaining in power and dealing with the north-south issues in a random manner."

The process of Korea's peaceful reunification must start with the resignation of the dictatorial Pak junta and restoration of democracy in south Korea.

DFRF Issues Appeal

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland made public an appeal to all patriotic forces desirous of reunification to sit at one place and discuss measures for saving the nation in the spirit of national unity.

The appeal was issued on Apr. 24 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the historic joint conference of representatives of the north and south Korean political parties and social organizations. (Apr., 1948) (See page 2)

Gen. So Chol Warns U.S. Plan on Pullout Slowdown

"Contrary to their pledges to withdraw nuclear weapons and all aggression troops from south Korea, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the arms reinforcement and increasing military 'aid' to the south Korean puppet clique behind the curtain of 'troop pullout,' kicking up war rackets more frantically.

"If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges keep aggravating the situation and dare start a war in Korea, in defiance of our repeated warnings, all our people and officers and men of the People's Army will annihilate the aggressors to the last one", so said Gen. So Chal.

These remarks were made by General So Chol, Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army in his report at the Central report meeting held in Pyongyang on April 25 for marking the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

He said: The long-cherished desire of our people to have their genuine revolutionary army was brilliantly realized with the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung 46 years ago. It was the beginning of the glorious history of our genuine revolutionary armed forces.

The founding of the KPRA was a great event which marked a new revolutionary turn in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country; it was a solemn declaration of history announcing a new era of national-liberation revolution in colonies which was carried out by their standing armed forces.

This was when our people came to have their genuine revolutionary army and waged an armed struggle to achieve the independence and liberation of the country by their own efforts.

The reporter said that the great leader strengthened and developed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Korean People's Army, regular armed forces, in February 1948.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists occupying south Korea unleashed a brigandish war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950, he went on:

Under the outstanding and tested guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people and officers and men of the People's Army courageously overcame the grim trial of the war and finally defeated the U.S. imperialists who boasted of being "the strongest" in the world and won a great victory which would shine forever in the annals of the fatherland.

As a result of the implementation of the Party's military line of self-defence put forward by him, our People's Army has grown and strengthened to be a modernised army of cadres, each being a match for a hundred, invincible revolutionary armed forces, and the all-people defence system with the People's Army as its core has been firmly established.

All the proud exploits performed and great victories won by our people and People's Army for the Party and the fatherland through the fierce tempest of revolution were the result of the outstanding and tested guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Referring to the problem of national reunification, the reporter said: In spite of the unanimous desire and positive efforts of our people and the world progressive people our country has not yet been reunified but remains divided for over 30 years. This is attributable entirely to the manoeuvres for permanent national split of the flunkeyist traitors in south Korea and the U.S. imperialists who encourage them.

Noting that a primary problem in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is to put an end to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and remove the military confrontation between the north and the south, the reporter continued:

Incumbent U.S. President Carter declared more than once that he would withdraw nuclear weapons and U.S. forces from south Korea in a short period. But, as time flows, it becomes clear that he says one thing and does another.

Contrary to their pledges to withdraw nuclear weapons and all aggression troops from south Korea, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the arms reinforcement and increasing military "aid" to the south Korean puppet clique behind the curtain of "troop pullout," kicking up war rackets more frantically.

Their preparations for a new war conducted under the cloak of "troop pullout" prove that the Carter Administration, like the successive rulers, seeks war, not peace, and division, not reunification, in Korea.

The present U.S. ruling quarters who talk about "defence of human rights" zealously defend the unheard-of harsh violation of human rights in south Korea to maintain the colonial rule there and put down the ever-growing desire for national reunification and the anti-U.S. struggle.

(Continued on page 2)

Carter Slows GI Pullout

U.S. President Carter on Apr. 21 announced to slow the withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from south Korea.

The president said that 1,600 combat troops of the second infantry division scheduled for withdrawal this year will be kept in south Korea until 1979. Only one battalion will be pulled out instead of three.

Under the dicision redeployment of non-combat forces will remain on schedule, meaning that 2,600 of the troops will be withdrawn by the end of this year and plans to increase the size of the U.S. Air Force operation in south Korea will not be altered: An increase of approximately 20 percent with the number of F-4 fighters going from 60 to 72.

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and Madam Viola Burnham,

Esteemed guests from Guyana,

Comrades and friends,

Today our people are very glad to receive the friendly envoys of the fraternal Guyanese people who have come to our country from the far-off Latin American Continent.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I would like first to warmly welcome Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, the leader of the People's National Congress and Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Madam and other Guyanese guests.

This is our first meeting with you, Comrade Prime Minister, but you are a dear comrade-in-arms and friend of ours who formed a close friendship with us long ago on the same side of the barricade in the anti-imperialist common struggle.

That you have come all the way to our country this time is a vivid manifestation of the firm militant friendship between the peoples of Korea and Guyana and a historic event in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two Parties, governments and peoples onto a new higher stage.

Although geographically separated far from each other, the Korean and the Guyanese people have close ties of friendship for their common aspirations for independence and socialism.

The Cooperative Republic of Guyana is a vibrant new-emerging country of Latin America, independent and bound for socialism.

The Guyanese people, who won independence through a protracted anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, are now vigorously forging their own way to a new life, upholding the slogan of self-reliance under the correct leadership of Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, their outstanding leader, and the People's National Congress of Guyana, and they are recording many successes in the struggle for the building of an independent national economy and national culture.

The realities of Guyana prove that the unique policy of building "cooperative socialism" originated by Comrade Prime Minister is a correct line suited to the actual conditions of Guyana and that the Guyanese people who are now masters of their own destiny have a very bright future before them.

The People's National Congress and Government of Guyana are firmly determined to realize a socialist society in Guyana within the present generation's lifetime in defiance of any outside pressure.

We fully support the Guyanese people in their valiant struggle to build an independent socialist society and wholeheartedly wish them greater success in their future struggle.

The revolutionary changes taking place in Guyana today are another striking illustration showing that a new era of history is opening up in Latin America when the popular masses appear as masters of their continent.

The imperialists have made all possible desperate efforts to prop up their old ruling system in Latin America, and of late they are resorting to still more cunning machinations of aggression and interference under the signboard of "defence of human rights."

But nothing can help the imperialists to stem the turbulent current of history on the Latin American Continent advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

To strangle the Cuban revolution, the imperialists had tried every means, such as armed intervention, economic blockade, and sabotages and subversive activities, but they had failed after all.

The Panamanian people are fighting staunchly to take back the Panama Canal and Canal zone, and the imperialists, driven into a tight corner, can no longer repress the Panamanian people's legitimate demand.

All Latin American countries are coming out, more or less actively, to reject the imperialists' domination and interference and defend their sovereignty, natural resources and territorial waters.

We express our full support for and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Latin American peoples.

There can be temporary turns and twists in the process of the revolutionary movement, but the day will surely come when imperialism's domination and plunder will come to an end in Latin America and the new independent and creative life of the people come into full bloom throughout the continent.

Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister,

Your current visit to our country is a great support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for the building of socialism and independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

On the international arena the government and people of Guyana oppose "two Koreas" and recognize only one Korea and actively support and encourage our people's struggle to get all foreign troops withdrawn from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any foreign interference.

In the teeth of strong pressure from outside and a number of ensuing difficulties, you are giving positive and truly internationalist support to our people from the revolutionary principles of anti-imperialism and independence.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely express my deep thanks to you Comrade Prime Minister, the People's National Congress, the government and people of Guyana for your active support and encouragement to the revolutionary cause of our people.

At present, the international situation is very complicated. The imperialists are ever more obstinately attempting to alienate and split the new-emerging countries and disintegrate the non-aligned movement.

Under such circumstances, it is of particular importance for the new-emergine countries to strengthen their principled and revolutionary unity in the fundamental interests of the revolution.

Today the Guyanese Government, undeviatingly pursuing the non-aligned policy, is fighting energetically in support of the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations, against imperialism and colonialism, for closer cooperation among the Caribbean countries and for promoting the common anti-imperialist cause of the new-emerging countries by relying on the united strength of the non-aligned movement. This is very gratifying.

The non-aligned states and developing countries must not be tempted by the "aid" of foreign domination forces and their lackeys, even in case they have temporary economic difficulties.

The non-aligned nations and developing countries must strengthen their political unity and develop their economic and technical cooperation. Only by so doing can they eliminate the age-old backwardness and poverty left over from the colonial rule, build a rich and powerful independent, sovereign state and successfully wage the struggle for a new international economic order, too.

Under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence the Korean people will, in the future, too, advance firmly hand in hand with the fraternal Guyanese people and exert all their efforts to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and the progressive peoples of the world.

Esteemed guests,

The days of your stay in our country will be meaningful days demonstrating the unity of the peoples of non-aligned countries and new-emerging forces that advocate independence.

At this place overflowing with feelings of friendship, I would like to request you to join me in a toast:

To the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Guyanese people,

To the prosperity and development of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana,

To the solidarity of the non-aligned countries and the peoples of the world who advocate independence,

To the good health of esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and Madam Viola Burnham,

To the health of the guests from the Cooperative Republic of Guyana,

To the health of the diplomatic envoys from various countries and madams, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

(KCNA)

Speech of Guyanese Prime Minister BURNHAM

At Banquet

Esteemed Comrade President, Your Excellencies, comrades and friends,

On behalf of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress, on behalf of the people of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and on my own behalf, I bring you revolutionary and fraternal greetings.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung, great leader of the Korean people, my delegation and I were deeply touched by the welcome we received this morning from the many thousands of Korean citizens who gathered at the airport and lined the streets to greet us in such a colourful, sincere and friendly way.

The atmosphere of warm friendship which fills this beautiful building this evening is further proof of the camaraderie which I has been told to expect by other Guyanese comrades who were privileged to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea before me.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung, great leader of the Korean people, our own President recalls with great pleasure the successful visit he paid to your beautiful and heroic country last year, and he has asked me specially to convey to you his greetings and best wishes for your continued good health and well-being, and his best wishes to the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for continued success in their efforts to build a prosperous economy, a happy and prosperous society and a reunified nation.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung, great leader of the Korean people, my Party and indeed the Guyanese people as a whole have given me a special task to perform. It is the very pleasant one of bringing you sincere greetings and congratulations on the occasion of your birthday and of wishing you a long and happy life in the service of the great Korean people.

Guyana is far away from Korea: The two countries are at opposite sides of the globe. But they nevertheless have certain points in common and certain aspirations which are sufficiently important to bring them together despite the geographical distance which separates them.

Both of us have inherited economies which were distorted by foreign exploitation and domination. Starting from that beginning, we are both engaged in the great and challenging task of reconstructing our societies on the principles of social justice while adhering to the principles of respect for the sovereignty of independent nations.

Our two countries are sufficiently rich in natural resources to ensure a life of abundance for our peoples.

We are both strongly opposed to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. And we are both determined to maintain the territorial integrity of our country and to foster and preserve national unity among our people.

Of course, there will be minor differences also, but they do not materially affect the important points on which we have a clear identity of interest.

Both of our countries have set the establishment of socialism as their goal; but you in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have gone much farther along the road to socialism than we have, and consequently we have much to learn from you.

The evidence all around us of an industrious people working with confidence under your wise guidance and leadership, and so obviously enjoying the benefits of a progressive and expanding economy, gives the inspiration to us.

We have mapped out for ourselves in Guyana a path to economic independence firmly rooted in self-help and self-reliance. I am reinforced in the correctness of this approach by the thought that it corresponds so closely to the Juche idea which you, Comrade President Kim Il Sung, great leader of the Korean people, have so wisely enunciated as the guiding principle for development in the rather similar situation prevailing in your own country. In the emphasis which the Juche idea lays on self-help, self-realince and the importance of man and in the magnificent results it has had in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Juche idea offers an object lesson to developing countries which are striving to change their present conditions and to develop rapidly along the road to socialism.

Comrade President, we cannot help being aware of the great desire of the Korean people to be united. We know that the reunification of the Korean nation, a nation with a history of cohesion of over 5,000 years, is the main task of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Many states of the world are composed of diverse nations, nationalities, races and ethnic groups. This diversity, whether it be in Asia, Africa, Europe or the Americas, often proves to be divisive, and the containment of the resulting tensions occupies much of the time of the leaders of these countries.

It is therefore tragic that a country like Korea, one of the few countries in the world composed of a single nation, should be artificially split in two and kept apart from its true identity as a naturally united people.

The urgent need to reunite Korea, which has been set as the principal task of the Korean Government, is well understood by all the progressive countries and forces of the world.

Guyana fully supports the desire of the Korean people to be united and holds the view that the three principles of reunification as set out in the north-south joint declaration of July 4, 1972, as well as the five-point programme enunciated by you, Comrade President, form the basis of an acceptable solution to the problem of reunifying Korea.

Guyana, as an active member of the non-aligned movement, was happy to play its full part in the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into that movement, first as an observer, and then as a full member.

We shall continue to use our efforts in the movement to advance the cause of reunification of the Korean nation, and we are certain that the determined efforts of the Korean people to be united will be crowned with undoubted success.

Our feelings of friendship for the people and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were cemented, to speak, with the blood of our innocent citizens—yours and ours—which was so cruelly shed some two years ago in what has since come to be known as the Cuban air disaster.

It was on the 6th October, 1976, when eleven Guyanese and five citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with over fifty Cuban comrades, were killed in a Cuban civilian aircraft which was sabotaged by reactionary forces bent on destabilising the Guyana Government and on lashing out wildly against the resurgence of Cuba, Guyana and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At that time we suffered together and together joined in righteous anger against the fascist reactionaries who had carried out this dastardly act.

This evening we rejoice with you in the progress you have made and in the further progress which is envisaged by the Second Seven-Year Plan which has recently been adopted.

I share your confidence that the Second Seven-Year Plan will greatly enhance the productive capacity of the economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strengthen your economic and cultural ties and contacts with other friendly nations of the world.

We on the Guyanese delegation look forward to the talks which will take place between us and we are confident that the areas of economic and cultural co-operation will be broadened as a result of our conversations.

May we thank you, Comrade President, great leader of the Korean people, for all the friendliness and hospitality already shown to us.

It is a pleasure, Comrade President, great leader of the Korean people, for me personally to meet you, a great world leader. It would be an even greater pleasure if you could find it possible to do us the honour of visiting Guyana as early as may be convenient. The Guyanese people look forward eagerly to welcoming you.

May I, Comrade President Kim Il Sung, great leader of the Korean people, propose a toast

To the health and long life of the great and illustrious leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung

To the health of his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae;

To the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

To the revolutionary friendship and solidarity between the People's National Congres of Guyana and the Workers' Party of Korea

To the continued and everlasting friendship of our two countries and peoples

To the health of esteemed Korean friends present here

To the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present;

To the health of all friends present here this evening.

(KCNA)

(Continued from page 1)

The Japanese reactionary rulers, dreaming of restoring their old position in Korea, try to maintain the South Korean occupation of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and, at the same time, back up the south Korean puppets militarily and economically and further tighten the collusion with them.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is rushing headlong along the road of treachery and split, fascism and war, encouraged by its U.S. and Japanese masters.

Owing to the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the domestic and foreign splitists and their frantic new war provocation manoeuvres, the danger of permanent split is increasing and the tense situation which may lead to a war at any moment has been created in our country.

All facts show once again the justness of our demand that the numerical strength of the armies of the north and south be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, the arms race and arms reinforcement be discontinued in the north and south, the introduction of weapons and military equipment from abroad be stopped and thus practical conditions be created for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The United States should discontinue the reckless war manoeuvres going against the trend of the time and the "two Koreas" plot designed to keep our country divided indefinitely and withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along all its weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons and aggression troops, and take hands off Korea.

The U.S. imperialists should be clearly mindful that if a new war breaks out in Korea, they would suffer a heavier defeat than that in the past war and fall into an inextricable pit.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters should stop dancing to the tune of U.S. imperialism, following its aggression on Korea, and refrain from the hostile acts of obstructing the reunification of Korea, encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Fascism, war moves and violation of human rights which are rampant in south Korea under the patronage of the foreign forces should be immediately stopped, the "*yusin*" fascist dictatorship be abolished and the democratisation of society be realized.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should not take for a sign of weakness our demand that the north and the south reunify the country peacefully, without recourse to force of arms but act with discretion.

Our people have no intention to provoke anyone first, but we will not allow anyone to infringe upon our sovereignty and dignity even slightly.

(KCNA)

DPRK Reunion Body Appeals to All Patriotic Forces

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland appealed to all the patriotic forces desirous of reunification to sit at one place and have a heart-to-heart discussion on measures for saving the nation in the spirit of national unity, irrespective of the differences in ideology and political view.

This stand of the Fatherland Front was manifested in its appeal addressed to the political parties and public organisations of south Korea and overseas compatriots organisations.

The appeal was made public on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the historic April joint conference held in Pyongyang in April 1948 with the attendance of the representatives of the north and south Korean political parties and social organisations as the instance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The April joint conference attended by representatives of 56 political parties and social organisations in the north and the south and such noted nationalists as Kim Gu and Kim Gyu Sik was a historic meeting of national unity. It clearly showed that all the patriotic forces of the north and the south opposing the division and desirous of reunification could unite, pool strength and wage a joint struggle, irrespective of the differences in ideology, ideal and system.

The appeal stressed: We solemnly call once again for speedily convening a nation-wide political consultative conference represented by the political parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in the north and the south and all the overseas compatriots organisations, drawing on the precious experience of the April joint conference, to discuss measures for overcoming the national difficulty.

The appeal went on:

Today the tragedy of permanent split is befalling our country due to the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

"Two Koreas"—this is not what our nation wants. It is the greatest disgrace and calamity in the history of our nation.

He who truly loves the country and sets store by the future of the nation cannot remain indifferent to the tragedy of national split. In order to reunify the divided country, first of all, all the patriotic forces in the north and the south should pool their strength and achieve great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and system.

The appeal continued:

For the sake of the common cause of the nation, we should put aside the differences, find more important, common denominators and unite and fight hand in hand. To this end, anti-communism should be discarded.

Today the communists have become the firm guiding forces in the northern half of the Republic and the people have accepted the Juche idea, the communist idea, as their faith. If one shuts his eyes to this stark reality and clings to anti-communism, with whom can he join hands and with whom can he unite?

He who truly wants unity and desires reunification should decisively renounce anti-communism and take the road of alliance with communism and willingly join hands and collaborate with the communists.

Noting that the institution of a north-south confederation is the most reasonable way to promote great national unity and accelerate the reunification of the country, the appeal said: If a confederation is instituted and a confederal government with a single national title is established, we will be able to develop the national economy and cultures, guard the nation and conduct external activities in a uniform way and go a long way to the complete reunification of the country.

The appeal further said:

Everyone of the Korean people desires one reunified country, not national split.

Let us all unite closely under the banner of national reunification and decisively smash the manoeuvres of the foreign aggressors and the traitors to perpetuate the split of the nation!

Let us all join hands in paving the road to reunification on the three principles of national reunification reflecting the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people!

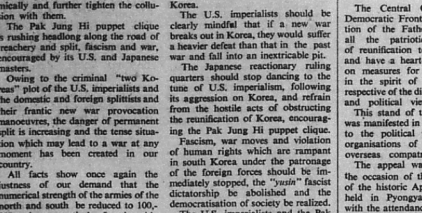
For reunification, the splittists must be liquidated.

The political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life in south Korea and all the overseas compatriots organisations should not tolerate any longer the manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi clique, a pack of ferocious fascist hooligans and splittists, to stay on in power indefinitely but fight more staunchly to put an end to the "*yusin*" fascist dictatorship and democratize south Korea.

Let us struggle more vigorously to bring earlier the day of glory when we will build a reunified and independent paradise of the 50 million people in the 3,000 ri land of our beloved fatherland!

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland expresses the belief that all the political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life in south Korea and all the overseas compatriots organisations will positively respond to our patriotic appeal.

(KCNA)



Armymen of the Korean People's Army leading an optimistic life, singing revolutionary songs during the break of their training.

News in Brief

Apr. 10

* A protocol of the third meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Prague.

A protocol of the 20th meeting of the permanent sub-committee for scientific and technological cooperation between the DPRK and Czechoslovakia was also signed.

* A protocol on mutual recognition of diplomas of educational and academic degree and professorship was signed in Pyongyang between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

* An agreement on educational and scientific cooperation between Kim Il Sung University and Humboldt University in Berlin, the GDR, and an agreement on educational and scientific cooperation between the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute and the Karl-Marx Municipal Technical College of the GDR were also signed.

* A government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Egon Hempel, Vice-Minister of Heavy Machine and Industrial Installation Construction of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Apr. 11

* A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Mun Byong Rok left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 9th Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Czechoslovakia. A Pyongyang municipal friendship delegation headed by Choe Yong Hwan left Pyongyang by the same plane to visit Sierra Leone.

* A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification headed by its Secretary Iwai Akira arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Apr. 14

* A group of technical personnel of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) in Mie Prefecture headed by Li Jong Il, vice-chairman of the Mie prefectural association of traders and industrialists under Chongryun, arrived in Pyongyang by train for a visit to the socialist homeland.

* Li Il Hong, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, presented his credentials to Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of Sao Tome and Principe.

He said that the people of Sao Tome and Principe denounced all the manoeuvres of imperialism to perpetuate the artificial division of Korea and expressed full support to the Korean people's just cause of the peaceful reunification of the country.

Apr. 15

* John Carter, First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Apr. 18

* A Party workers' delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Hak Sop left Pyongyang by plane to visit the German Democratic Republic.

Apr. 19

* A delegation of the Democratic Women's Union headed by An Ok Son left Pyongyang by plane to attend a National Women's Conference of Romania.

Apr. 22

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Nam Jae Hwan left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 18th Congress of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.

* Abendoh Hubert, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Central African Empire to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the Central African Empire headed by Andre Dieudonne Magale, Minister of State in Charge of Planning, Internal Cooperation and Statistics of the Central African Empire, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK published a decree on the appointment of Cha Byong Ok as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Iran.

(KCNA)

"Times" on Unification Church

Founder Better Known in S. Korea As Owner of Weapons Factories

(Continued from the previous issue)

Mr Sun Myung Moon who is looked upon as the Messiah by his followers in the Unification Church, is a prophet without honour in his own country. In South Korea he is better known as the owner of weapon-making factories than as an evangelist.

Mr Moon owns two of these factories in South Korea, the largest in the New Chang-Won Industrial Complex near Pusan. This is known as Tong Il Industries and produces defence equipment which is "classified secret". The second factory is an air gun factory, the Yewha Air Gun Company at 550 Kuri Township, Sutaek Ri, in Kyonggi County, Kyonggi Do, about 21 miles north-east of Seoul.

Also in Kuri is a complex owned by Mr Moon which was formerly called the Korean anti-Communist Training Centre and which used to hold courses for village chiefs, army reserves and officials. The complex, widely alleged to have been an indoctrination centre, was indirectly supported by the South Korean government until 1974.

Courses consisted of one week lectures which were sometimes given by guest lecturers from national police, Defence College intelligence officers and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA). The lectures covered subjects such as the threat of Marxism, North Korea and guerrilla warfare in China.

However, when the Unification Church came under attack in the United States after the Watergate debacle three years ago, the Government apparently withdrew its tacit support from the church's anti-communist centre. The centre is now named the Tong Il Theological Seminary and consists of lecture halls, a mess and dormitories. A former member of the church says it can contain 100 pupils.

According to Professor Tak Myung Hwan, of the Korea Theological Seminary and director of the New Religious Research Institute, the Moon seminary holds one-year courses to train its "ministers".

Professor Tak, who is an authority on the Unification Church, says; "In Korea the majority of Protestants shun the church. Moon only enjoys a large following overseas. His followers here are at the most up to 10,000 persons, mainly poor unsophisticated people. Moon claims he has 360,000 supporters in south Korea, but a former disciple who defected from the church confirms our figure."

Professor Tak claims that Mr Moon has registered 936 churches in official Government reports on religious organizations. But an internal church magazine obtained by him lists the number of Moon churches in south Korea at 172.

Members of the Unification Church in Korea celebrate Christmas on January 6—Mr Moon's birthday. "He claims he is the new Messiah, superior to Buddha, Jesus and Confucius. The Unification Church has never been a Christian church. It is a cult. And it puts Korea to shame before the world", Professor Tak says.

Although the Korean Embassy strongly denies any connexion with Mr Moon and his Unification Church, a student of Korean American relations maintains that it would be impossible for Mr Moon's factory to be given a defence contract or for him to run his many businesses in south Korea without government connexions.

As well as his two arms factories, these Korean businesses include Korea's largest exporter of ginseng products, the Il Wha (White Fire) Company, whose exports to Japan alone in one year are worth $10m (£5m). Il Shin Handicrafts, which produces stone vases; the Donga Titanium Company, which produces paints; the Little Angels Choir; the Korea-United States Freedom Cultural Foundation, which is run by Mr Pak Bo Hi in the United States; and Victory over Communism Federation which has branches all over the world.

Mr Donald Ranard, director for the Centre for International Policies in Washington and formerly head of the State Department Korean desk, said: "No organization of this size with a Korean base could exist without some linkage to the Korean Government.

"When the KCIA has infiltrated Christian churches in Korea to the extend it has, isn't it peculiar that an offbeat Korean church is moving ahead so rapidly and gaining members without help from the Korean Government?"

Mr Moon's interpreter, Mr Pak Bo Hi, has been shown to have obtained indirect help from the Korea Government for Mr Moon's businesses. General Kim Hyung Wook, former director of the KCIA, has testified to the Fraser Committee to having help Mr Pak Bo Hi with a permit for Radio Free Asia and getting permission for the Little Angels choral group to leave Korea and tour the United States.

Mr Pak Bo Hi is a retired lieutenant-colonel who served as interpreter and intelligence officer in the Korean Eighth Army. He joined the church as a major in the early 1950s and, according to Professor Tak, is the real second in command of the Moon movement. The church is split into two factions, the Korean group against Mr Pak and the outside followers of Mr Moon for Pak.

While there is no absolute proof of Mr Pak's connexion with the KCIA in the past, most government servants and army officers are committed to cooperate with the agency.

In 1974 the south Korean government shunned ties with the Unification Church after a furore erupted in the United States over Mr Moon's hold over young American converts.

As proof of the south Korean Government displeasure, the Il Wha Ginseng Company was raided for tax evasion in February, 1977.

Observers in the United States who believe there is still a strong link between the Government and the Unification Church argue that although corporate officers of Mr Moon's ginseng tea company had been prosecuted for illegal transfer of funds to tax-exempt organization, the fines in Korea were not substantial enough to be punitive.

(Concluded)

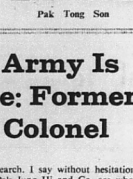
Kissinger Was Aware of Bribery Case

Henry A. Kissinger, Former U.S. State Secretary, had known the lobbying of south Koreans already in 1971. Kissinger testified April 20 that he and President Ford overruled U.S. intelligence agents in 1975 and launched the investigation of alleged bribery and influence-buying by the KCIA.

The whole investigation was started because I turned over a list of names to the attorney general," Kissinger said.

Kissinger told the House International Relations Committee that until 1975 he had been aware of lobbying by south Korean agents on Capitol Hill and elsewhere in Washington.

However, he said he was aware of a 1971 letter from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover saying that a member of congress had received payments from south Korean rice dealer Pak Tong Son.



Pak Tong Son

Newsweek : Pak's Payroll

The U.S. weekly "Newsweek" carried an article on Pak Tong Son's testimony in its April 17 issue.

He scribbled notes with a gold Cartier pencil, squinted at the television lights through blue-gray tinted glasses and breezily described himself as nothing more than a man pursuing the American dream. "I wanted to make a buck," said Tongsun Park. "What's wrong with that?" Testifying before the House ethics committee after eighteen months of artful dodging, Park publicly admitted last week that during his ten years as a man-about-Washington he had passed $850,000 to 31 congressmen, fourteen of whom are still in office. He insisted he did it only to promote his rice-brokering business, not as a covert Korean agent. Few people believed he acted on his own, but when he finished his two days of testimony, there was a sense of relief in Congress. The scandal, dubbed Koreagate when it threatened to implicate more than 100 congressmen, now seems highly exaggerated. "The Korean scandal is not quite behind us," said Rep. Clement Zablocki. "But it's settling down. The cloud is not as dense."

Park added little new to what investigators had already learned. Nearly three-fourths of the money, he said, went to three representatives—Otto Passman of Louisiana, Cornelius Gallagher of New Jersey and Richard T. Hanna of California. Hanna has pleaded guilty to conspiring to defraud the government. Passman has been indicted on conspiracy and bribery charges, and Gallagher is under investigation by the Justice Department. Ex-Congressman William Minshall, one of the few Republicans on Park's list, got $31,500 plus $25,000 he was supposed to forward to Richard Nixon's 1972 Presidential campaign. He, too, is under investigation. Edwin Edwards, now governor of Louisiana and also a target of Justice investigators, was listed for $25,000, including campaigners to his wife and brother. And former Congressman Nick Galifianakis, who lost a 1972 Senate race in North Carolina, received $10,500, Park said. Most of Park's other gifts were relatively small campaign contributions (Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona got $300) and were legal at the time as long as candidates reported them.

Mysterious Letter: But just being on Park's list is an embarrassment to such prominent Democrats as House Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill of Massachusetts, who received a set of golf clubs and two lamps; Majority Whip John Brademas of Indiana, who got $5,250; and the former Majority Whip, Rep. John J. McFall of California, who received a total of $4,000 for office expenses. Last week, O'Neill also found himself the subject of a mysterious letter that Justice Department investigators found in one of Park's Washington mansions. Written in Korean and unsigned, it said that O'Neill had asked Tongsun Park for money for some of his friends in Congress. Park testified that he never saw the document and O'Neill told Newsweek that it was "a total fabrication." O'Neill believes that either Park or his secretary, a known agent of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, wrote the letter "to impress the Korean Government" with their influence in Washington. But the Boston newspapers had a field day anyway. DOCUMENT LINKS PARK, O'NEILL headlined the Globe last week.

Now that Park has finally testified, the ethics committee must decide what punishments to mete out, if any. Though it is illegal to accept money from agents of foreign governments, Park still insists he never worked for the KCIA. "I denied that a thousand times," he shouted at one point last week. But the ethics committee has documents to the contrary, including reports from the FBI. "Legally, politically and constitutionally, he was in every way a representative of the Korean Government when he gave money to members of Congress," said Peter White, the committee's deputy special counsel. Still, even if Park was a secret agent, the congressmen who received his largesse could argue that they had no way of knowing.

Illegal: The ethics committee still hopes to get testimony from Kim Dong Jo, Korean ambassador to Washington at the time. He has been accused of giving money to congressmen, too, but the South Korean Government has refused to let him appear before Congress. O'Neill and other House leaders are holding up the transfer of $800 million in military equipment to Korea while they try to arrange for his testimony, perhaps secretly, in Korea. If Kim had given money, it would have been illegal because he was a representative of the Korean Government.

For now, though, the ethics committee cannot do much more. It may bring disciplinary actions against a few congressmen—either for violating House rules or committing perjury. "Some members told very different stories (to closed sessions of the committee) than what Tongsun Park told," said Rep. Bruce Caputo. But Caputo acknowledges that at them ost only about six members face any further trouble. And with little new evidence at hand, the House Democrats seem to have contained the scandal well before the start of next fall's election campaign—with little political damage.

Japan Gov't Must Not Establish "S. Korean Consulate General"

It was revealed on April 12 at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lower House of Japan that the Japanese authorities had agreed with the establishment of "south Korean consulate general" in Niigata, strongly demanded by the Seoul "regime." Niigata is a prefecture from which Korean residents in Japan have been repatriated to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 19 years.

The Niigata Prefectural Headquarters of the Generl Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) denounced the effort of Tokyo government to establish a "consulate general" of south Korea in Niigata basically running counter to the interests of both Koreans and Japanese.

It also strongly demanded the authorities concerned give up the plan.

Meanwhile, 19 bodies in Niigata including the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan Communist Party were opposed to the set up of a consulate general designed to destroy the repatriation work and to turn Niigata to an intrigue base of the KCIA.

Rodong Sinmun Comment

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of WPK) in a commentary April 21 branded the scheme to set up a plot-breeding centre of the puppets in Niigata as an offspring of a foul intrigue of those bent on scuttling the repatriation service for the Korean citizens in Japan and undermining friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

This is an act wholly at variance with the will and desire of the Korean and Japanese peoples for a smooth progress of the repatriation operation and another manifestation of the hostile policy of the Japanese government against our Republic, declared the signed commentary.

It recalled that the KCIA agents of the "embassy" and "consulates" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in Japan have kicked up a malicious row against our Republic and Chongryun to hamstring the struggle of the Koreans in Japan for the democratization of south Korean society and the reunification of the fatherland.

The commentary went on:

Remaining deaf to the demand of the Japanese people of broad strata to expel the south Korean CIA agents from the Japanese soil, the Japanese authorities permitted the opening of a new plot-breeding centre of the puppets in Niigata. This means that they ensure the underhand activities of the puppets and allow their intrigues affecting the repatriation operation.

The Japanese government had so far delayed the opening of the south Korean puppets' "consulate general" in Niigata, afraid of the criticism of public opinion at home and abroad. Its permission this time is another proof of the ever deepening shady relations of "south Korea-Japan adhesion." Seeking reinvasion of south Korea, the Japanese reactionaries intend to keep a tighter hold on the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as their tool of aggression by satisfying some of its demand. They are increasing political, economic and military support to it to create "two Koreas" and realise their desire for colonial rule over south Korea.

The commentary pointed out that the tie-up between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets has been expanded to the fields of intelligence and conspiratorial activities.

The Japanese authorities should ponder over possible consequences of their step allowing the underhand work of the Pak Jung Hi gang for wrecking the repatriation service and stop the shameful act of fostering the anti-DPRK activities of the puppets, concluded the commentary. (KCNA)

Chongryun Niigata H.Q.

Representatives of the Niigata prefectural headquarters of the Chongryun went to the Niigata Prefectural Office on April 13 and met deputy governor Seki Etsuo and demanded the latter stop the opening of a "consulate general" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in Niigata.

They pointed out that the puppet missions in Japan are dens of puppet CIA agents and the projected opening of the "consulate general" in Niigata is aimed at wrecking the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has been continuing for 19 years.

Japanese People

A "prefectural people's council against the scheme to set up south Korean consulate general in Niigata for the purpose of wrecking the repatriation operation based on humanitarianism and friendship" was formed in Niigata on April 15.

Embraced in the council are more than 20 political parties, public organisations and trade union organisations including the Niigata prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and the Niigata prefectural committee of the Japan Communist Party and scholars, intellectuals and citizens of all walks of life.

The inaugural meeting of the council held in Niigata was attended by more than 300 personages in Niigata Prefecture.

The meeting adopted a resolution reflecting the unanimous opposition of the Niigata population to the setting up of a puppet consulate general in Niigata.

On April 16 delegates of the prefectural council conducted a street propaganda against the establishment of a puppet consulate general in Niigata.

Li Jae Hyon Discloses Pak's Payoff Scandal in U.S.

The April issue of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai" carried an article entitled "Strategy of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency in the U.S." by former south Korean puppet Embassy information chief in Washington Li Jae Hyon now in exile in the United States.

Pointing to the purpose of the activities of the puppet KCIA in the United States, he wrote:

1) To pursuade the United States to continue giving political, economic and military aid to south Korea even if Pak Jung Hi may openly pursue the undemocratic policy of suppressing human rights to stay on in power indefinitely.

2) To carry on activities in the U.S. congress and among people for restoring the government's honour in case such suppression of political opponents in south Korea as torture, imprisonment and death sentence is exposed and the prestige of the government falls.

3) To give the people an impression that the United States supports the Pak regime.

The CIA made efforts to integrate the following three methods so as to influence the U.S. policy toward the Pak regime and U.S. public opinion:

1) To drive a wadge into the U.S. government, particulary into congress through bribing operations by a businessman (Pak Tong Son).

2) To conduct propaganda by mobilizing such organizations as the first line as various organizations of U.S. and south Korean businessmen, sister organizations of the "unification association (unification church)," organizations of south Korean residents in the United States, academic societies, research institutes, radio and television.

3) To constantly threaten and torment south Korean residents in the United States so that they may not openly criticize the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial system.

Li Jae Hyong termed the puppet CIA formed in 1961 a "government within the government" and said that "the Central Intelligence Agency has become a powerful political weapon—intelligence organ, domestic administrative organ—backing up the Pak Jung Hi system.

Li Jae Hyon quoted the following words of former puppet KCIA director Kim Hyong Uk from his testimony at the International Organizations Subcommittee of the U.S. House International Relations Committee:

"In those days I could exercise enormous power. It was strong power surpassing your imagination by far and reached every sphere at home. My power reached the political, economic, cultural and religious domains and even overseas propaganda activities."

Li Jae Hyon continued

After the 1972 coup within the Pak Jung Hi system, the rule of the KCIA from behind the scene was not confined to all the matters of the three powers of judicature, legislature and executive but to all aspects of the people's life.

And the activities of the KCIA followed the suit of the Pak regime such as corruption, big illicit money transaction among the privileged circle in which have become a commonplace in a closed society.

Pak Jung Hi and his regime extended the sphere of their activity as far as the United States and carried on the illegal and large-scale bribing operation, lobbying activity going off the track of common sense and other secret activities.

He said that "the purpose of the Capitol Hill lobbying of the south Korean dictator was not spurious 'national defence' but the prolongation of the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial system."

He pointed to the fact that Pak Jung Hi got his permanent rule recognized by force by proclaiming the martial law and suspending the constitution in October 1972.

Hanna Sentenced to Jail

Former U.S. congressman Richard Hanna was sentenced April 24 to at least half a year in prison for the pivotal role he played in the south Korean bribery scandal.

Hanna, who had pleaded guilty to a single count of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. government in exchange for dropping of 30 other counts, will do his time at a federal prison camp on the grounds of Maxwell Air Force base in Alabama.

Hanna was charged with 40 criminal violations last October by a federal grand jury but all but one were dismissed when he pleaded guilty to a single count last month, three days before the scheduled start of his trial.

The charge was conspiring with Pak Tong Son and the KCIA agents to defraud the U.S. government of the uncorrupted services of its elected officials.

The indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy Hanna assisted Pak by designating congressmen on whom he could profitably train his lobbying efforts.

As a further part of a conspiracy, the document said, Pak gave money he had received as broker for sales of U.S. rice to south Korea to Hanna and other members of U.S. congress "for and because of official acts performed and to be performed by said congressmen and senators."

Richard Hanna

S. Korean Army Is Corpse-Like: Former S. Korean Colonel

Chang Sok Yun, former colonel of the south Korean puppet army in exile in the United States sent the 17th letter to a puppet army "general" in active service, a close associate of traitor Pak Jung Hi, in which he said that the puppet army is "an army of mutual perfidy" and "a corpse-like army under watch, with no freedom allowed."

This letter was published in the March 21 issue of "Minjok Sibo," a "Mindan"-lining Korean paper published in Japan.

Exposing the fact that traitor Pak Jung Hi made up the puppet army upper crust with incompetent, corrupt and belly-crawling wretches to prevent a coup against him and maintain the military fascist dictatorship, Chang Sok Yun wrote in the letter:

Pak Jung Hi's principle of personnel administration for the upper crust of the army has so far been to dismiss anyone who wins the confidence of his subordinates and gets known to be clear-headed. Because he is afraid that an opposition force will be built up to rise in a coup against him.

Pak Jung Hi fears most a high-ranking officer of spotless integrity. If one is a soldier of conscience, who burns with righteous indignation, how can he do such ridiculous thing as supporting Pak Jung Hi's dictatorship and cooperating with it? Anyone who told a few sensible words, feeling righteous indignation, has been placed on the reserve list, dismissed from the rank of lieutenant colonel or colonel. Now the south Korean army is without an honest commander.

The generals of the south Korean army have no record of a basic-level commander behind them and their military knowledge is poorer than that of a second lieutenant. Yet, those fellows have been promoted to three-star or four-star generals. This is the serious crisis facing the south Korean army. They struggle tooth and nail to grab the direct line of Chongwadae at whatever cost, indifferent to military study and re search. I say without hesitation that Pak Jung Hi and Co. are wholly to blame for the low quality of the south Korean army.

The ranking order in the army has totally been destroyed after Pak Jung Hi came into power. A man of Kyongsang provincial origin in Pak Jung Hi's direct line like you can hold whatever post he wants and wield power, irrespective of his rank. What kind of an army it is!

An analysis of the composition of those promoted to the rank of general during the seven years following 1970, on the basis of provincial origin, reveals that 95 to 98 per cent of them hail from Kyongsang Province, the rest being one from Cholla Province, one from Seoul, and two or three from others. They are committing crimes by seeking the split of the nation and inciting parochialism.

In the army anyone but of Kyongsang provincial origin cannot think of his promotion to the rank of the general. Such destruction of the ranking order and discrimination by local origin, I dare say, have torn the south Korean army asunder, facing it with an untold crisis now.

Constantly afraid of a counter-coup after the May 16 coup, the Central Intelligence Agency keeps an internal watch on it, causing the superior to distrust the inferior, and the colleagues to be suspicious of each other. Now it has become a dreary, heartless army, an army of mutual perfidy.

Pak Jung Hi's morbid fear of coup has deprived the officers even of the human right to sit at one place to give vent to their resentment, express their concern for the future of the fatherland and discuss ways of national unification. You should look straight into the life of the army as bleak as a living hell. An army under watch, with no freedom allowed, is like a corpse. You may stand the deadbodies in a line and brag that the south Korean army is well-disciplined. But what do you expect of such army?

30th Anniv. of April 24 Struggle for Education

Rodong Sinmun strongly demanded the Japanese authorities should not allow the subversive and underhand activities of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese right-wing reactionaries against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and for obstructing the national education of the Koreans in Japan.

The paper dedicated an article to the 30th anniversary of the April 24 struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for education.

In January 1948 the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries promulgated an "ordinance" on totally closing Korean schools. When this criminal step bumped into a powerful resistance of the Koreans in Japan, they declared a "state of emergency" on April 24 and let loose thousands of armed police in a bloody suppression. But, the Koreans in Japan fought undauntedly in the teeth of their suppression, thus defending to the last the right to national education of their children.

The April 24 struggle of the Koreans in Japan for education was a righteous one in which they defended with blood their inviolable right to national education and a patriotic struggle whereby they defended the right of the overseas citizens of a sovereign and independent state and displayed the honor of the nation in an alien land.

The Koreans in Japan conduct national education with written and spoken languages of the homeland, overflowing with national pride and honor of having the leader in the person of great Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This was a manifestation of the intense loyalty of the compatriots in Japan to him and an entirely just work reflecting their cherished desire and patriotic purpose to bring up their children to be loyal to him.

Referring to the successes registered by the compatriots in Japan in the work of democratic national education, the article stresses: This is thanks to the wise guidance and paternal love of the great leader.

Our people will as ever actively support and encourage with might and main the struggle of the compatriots in Japan to defend their democratic national rights, declared the article in conclusion. (KCNA)

Korean compatriots in Japan defended the Nishi Kobe Primary School as an independent school in defiance of fascist suppression by Japanese police (April 23, 1948)

Washington Retreats Original Pullout Plan

The U.S. House Armed Services Committee April 26 approved an amendment that would require President Carter to leave 26,000 U.S. ground troops in south Korea until a so-called "peace" is achieved there.

The amendment was approved 24 to 12.

It was proposed by chairman Samuel S. Stratton of the committee's investigations subcommittee which issued a report on April 25 critical of Carter's plan to withdraw all 33,000 U.S. combat troops from south Korea.

The amendment was drafted by a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee prior to Carter's announcement on April 21 that he was delaying the withdrawal of two battalions, totaling 1,600 men, until the end of 1979.

Stratton said on April 25 he would try to block Carter's withdrawing an additional 26,000 U.S. ground troops from south Korea until a final Korean "peace" settlement comes true.

Stratton's amendment would also prohibit pull-out of any troops until an approval is given by Congress for transfering U.S. combat equipment to south Korean puppet units.

In the report, Stratton stressed the pullout should take much longer because the original pullout plan has contributed to instability in Asia.

As for Stratton, he visited south Korea in this January as the head of the four-man congressional team in order to gather information on the impact of Carter's proposed pullout plan and he expressed his opposition to the pullout of major American ground combat troops from south Korea.

Carter's statement on delaying withdrawal plan and the announcement of the congressional report clearly show that the U.S. administration has no intention to withdraw its forces from south Korea.

U.S. President pledged in his election campaign to completely withdraw its combat troops from south Korea. After winning the election, however, he goes back on a number of pledges. Contrary to Carter's election pledges, the U.S. authorities have also changed its word from "a complete withdrawal" to "phased withdrawal" or "partial withdrawal."

When the "south Korea-U.S. consultative meeting on security" was held in Seoul last June, the U.S. administration, after all, decided to withdraw only 6,000 ground troops from south Korea by the end of this year as the first phase of the pullout plan.

According to the recent survey conducted by AP and NBC, 61 percent of subjects favored Carter's plan to remove some 32,000 U.S. ground troops from south Korea.

《Discordance between words and actions》

by Chae Jun

450th MAC Held:

DPRK Side Denounces Enemy's War Provocation

PANMUNJOM April 17 (KCNA)—The 450th meeting of the secretaries of both sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on April 17.

According to the statement made by Senior Colonel Choe Won Chol, secretary of our side, at the meeting, the south Korean puppet army committed a reckless provocation by firing automatic rifles at a post of our side from the point 38 degrees 18 minutes 50 seconds north latitude and 127 degrees 15 minutes 45 seconds east longitude, the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), at around 16 hours 33 minutes on February 20.

The bullets fired by the south Korean puppet army gravely threatened the safety of the personnel of our side.

The secretary of our side said:

It is clear to everyone that if the personnel of our side had taken a retaliatory measure at that moment, a grave situation would have been created there. It was entirely thanks to the patience and tolerance of our personnel for avoiding the increase of the tension in the Demilitarized Zone that this dangerous play with fire did not expand into an armed conflict.

The south Korean puppet army committed provocative acts of firing bullets and shells at random on more than 70 occasions in the Demilitarized Zone in the period between October 21 last year and April 10 this year. In the same period it illegally brought into the area near the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone 106 MM recoilless guns and other heavy and automatic weapons on over 2,300 occasions.

In that period it infiltrated military helicopters into the air above the Demilitarized Zone over 27 times to commit espionage and hostile act against the area of our side, staged military exercises simulating an attack on the area of our side by mobilizing fully armed combat personnel in the Demilitarized Zone and committed other violations almost every day.

The cases of enemy side's violations of the armistice agreement and agreed points in the Demilitarized Zone and in the southern portion of the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission and in the joint security area numbered more than 9,800 in the period between September 30 last year and April 10 this year.

The secretary of our side sternly protested against such provocations of the enemy and strongly demanded the enemy side take responsible measures against the recurrence of these criminal acts.

He called the enemy to account, asking it how it would guarantee the implementation of the armistice agreement and observe its obligation for the maintenance of the Korean armistice while openly resorting to adventurous war manoeuvres including the "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" behind the curtain of the "troop pullout."

He strongly demanded the enemy stop the arms reinforcement and war provocation manoeuvres and quit south Korea at once, taking along all the illegally introduced aggression forces in accordance with the UN resolution and its own pledges, instead of challenging the desire of our people and the world people, going against the trend of the times.

"Joint River-Crossing Exer." Staged

The U.S. forces stationed in south Korea, together with the south Korean puppet troops April 27 staged a "river-crossing" exercise on the Rimjin-gang river in the central western sector of the front.

Three companies of the U.S. forces and two companies of the puppet army were mobilized in the exercise.

What merits particular attention is the fact that the military game was held in the frontline area near the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) and right after the U.S. administration decided to "alter" even its formal plan for the pullback of its ground troops.

U.S. Mil. Officials:

S. Korea-U.S. Joint Maneuvers to Be Held Every Year

The commander in chief of the U.S. Forces Pacific and other U.S. military officials told news conferences recently that the U.S. administration would stage every year a massive war exercise such as the "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" dubbed "Team Spirit '78" in March and launch several times a year exercises of deploying F-111 and other highly efficient fighter planes in south Korea.

Adm. Maurice Weisner, commander in chief of the U.S. Forces Pacific, said in an interview with foreign reporters in Washington on April 18 that the U.S. would deploy an undisclosed number of up-to-date fighters, including nuclear-capable F-15s, to south Korea at the earliest possible date.

In parallel with the deployment of F-15 Eagles, the U.S. will stage large-scale joint manoeuvres like "Team Spirit '78" with south Korean puppet army every year and conduct trans-Pacific flight training for F-111 fighter-bombers to be deployed in south Korea in case of an "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula, he added.

Lt. Gen. James Hill, U.S. Pacific Air Force (PACAF) commander said on Apr. 18 that the PACAF aircraft can be "rapidly deployed" to any "contingencies" in Asia, particularly to south Korea, and that they would be "enroute within four to six hours" to the area.

Maj. Gen. Willard W. Scott commanding general of the 25th Infantry Division, said that it would take only seven to 10 days to deploy his two infantry brigade divisions to Asian "contingencies" like in south Korea.

Scott also said one of the key roles his division plays is to serve as a "quick-reaction force" to meet "any contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

The Pacific Command is ready to deploy the 25th Army Division to south Korea within 24 hours if necessary, the staffer said.

Lt. Gen. Leslie E. Brown, commander of Fleet Marine Force Pacific (FMFPAC), also said that his 71,000 marines in the Pacific, including the 3rd Marines in Okinawa, are "well-trained to meet any 'contingencies' in Asia" and added that it would take two days to send marines to the trouble spot as Defense Secretary Harold Brown testified before Congress.

These moves of the U.S. clearly show that it is making frenziedly efforts to push ahead with the preparations for the provocation of a new war in Korea in a planned way and hasten its completion.

Owing to the war preparations of the U.S., peace in Korea is gravely jeopadized, a big hurdle is laid on the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the threat of northward invasion is growing with each passing day.

The increase of tension and threat to peace on the Korean Peninsula entirely result from the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. forces and the Korean policy of the United States for gratifying its wild desire of Korean aggression with "strength."

The U.S. must discontinue reinforcing the armed forces and stepping up the war preparations in south Korea, give up the anachronistic occupation policy and withdraw all its troops and weapons of destruction from south Korea.

Pyongyang Comments on Carter's Statement

The papers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently carried commentaries accusing U.S. President Carter's statement of crafty, double-dealing tactics because of a change in the timetable for withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) April 26 said:

The deceptive act of the United States concerning the "troop pull-out" problem patently shows that it is resorting to a crafty double-dealing tactics in a desperate attempt to realize its aggressive design, while persistently following the line of division and war in Korea.

In other words, this vividly proves that the United States is pursuing its invariable aim to keep hold on south Korea for ever and unleash a war of aggression against our Republic, freezing the division of Korea and creating "two Koreas" through the "policy of strength."

Noting that the United States is weaving a new plot to start a war in Korea, going back on its publicly announced "troop pullout" plan, the commentary remarked:

The U.S. imperialists are hastening the arms reinforcement in south Korea behind the curtain of "troop withdrawal." This is a vicious aggressive act against the Korean people and an insult to and provocation against the world people who desire peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification.

The commentary also branded the act of the Japanese reactionaries "welcoming" and "appreciating" Carter's revised "troop withdrawal" plan as a dangerous act heightening the tension in Korea and increasing a danger to peace and security in Asia.

It strongly demands that the U.S. troops in south Korea be withdrawn, not partially but totally, unconditionally and immediately.

Minju Choson

Minju Choson (organ of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) April 26 commented on the Carter's special statement:

The U.S. President's change in the troop withdrawal plan shows that all the pledges concerning the U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea noisily advertised so far by the United States are nothing but a crafty trick to fool public opinion at home and abroad.

No sooner had Carter's statement been published than the director of the Defence Agency of Japan supported it, saying "it deserves to be welcomed."

The situation of our country is getting more strained due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their belligerent manoeuvres.

The United States should give up its anachronistic occupation policy toward south Korea and immediately and totally withdraw from there with all its troops and mass destruction weapons.

The Japanese reactionaries should refrain from such ridiculous acts as defending the U.S. imperialists' aggressive moves in Korea and stop forthwith their reinvasion of south Korea and hostile policy toward our country.

S. Koreans Protest against Pak's Dictatorial Rule

South Koreans' protest against the dictatorial rule of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has continued for nearly one month from the middle of April. It has developed into the movement against fascism and for democracy including the overseas south Koreans' anti-Pak movement.

Following the outlines of their recent struggles:

65 Dissident Leaders

65 south Korean dissident leaders **April 18** made public an anti-"government" statement in Seoul on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the "April 19 Popular Uprising." Among them are ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, former chairman of the "Democratic Republican Party" Chong Gu Yong, who seceded from the party, Quaker Ham Sok Hon, Catholic bishop Chi Hak Sun and former chief editor of "Tong-A Ilbo" Chong Gwan U.

The statement branded the fascist "*yusin* (revitalized) system" as a "mockery of the 'April 19 Popular Uprising' and a crime against history and people" and called upon the south Korean people to reject all the "elections" under the Pak's dictatorship.

Noting that the "elections" under the present "system" are "nothing but an election farce for the permanent one-man rule" of traitor Pak Jung Hi, the statement stressed that the people should resolutely refuse to "become marionettes to be used in such election farce."

"78 Declaration In Prison" Issued

On **April 18** the "78 Declaration in Prison on Freedom, Democracy, Justice and Truth" was published by the political dissidents.

The declaration expressed the determination to fight on, putting up a seven-point demand including the "repeal of the *yusin* constitution", "dissolution of the *yusin* system and unconditional release of political prisoners," "withdrawal" of the present puppet regime and "the right to work and academic freedom and freedom of the press."

Catholics

Meanwhile, the "Catholic Church Foundation for Justice," a religious organisation of south Korea, made public a statement on **April 14** opposing the "elections" planned by the Pak "regime."

In the resolution the party opposed the fascist "presidential election" system and rejected the "election" of "deputies" to the "National Conference for Unification", its tool for long-term office, which is slated for May.

After the meeting 300 attendants of the meeting turned out to the street to stage a demonstration.

65 south Korean dissident leaders issued on Apr. 18 an anti-"government" statement in Seoul. (Left is Yun Bo Son, second from left Ham Sok Hon.)

Ex-Professors

Earlier, on **April 13** 18 conscientious professors who had been expelled from south Korean universities several years ago for taking an anti-"government" stand formed "Council of Dismissed Professors", defying fascist suppression.

They issued a statement on the same day calling upon the professors staying at the universities to fight to defend the human rights of the students and enforce a democratic and national education.

They expressed indignation at the fact that the so-called "educators" at the universities, in league with the puppet clique, watch the students and expel them indiscriminately. They said that this is contrary to the purport of education.

"Democratic Unification Party"

On April 11 the opposition "Democratic Unification Party" called a meeting of its central standing committee in Seoul and adopted a resolution opposing the "elections" planned by the Pak "regime."

In the resolution the party opposed the fascist "presidential election" system and rejected the "election" of "deputies" to the "National Conference for Unification", its tool for long-term office, which is slated for May.

After the meeting 300 attendants of the meeting turned out to the street to stage a demonstration.

In the statement the religious organization stressed that it "cannot recognize" the "election of delegates to the national conference for unification," a tool of Pak Jung Hi for long-term office, and the "election of the national assemblymen."

Ex-"Army Generals"

Earlier, former "generals" and field grade officers of the south Korean puppet army now residing in the United States held a meeting in Washington on **April 14** and formed a "Council Reserved Generals for Democracy," and organisation opposed to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

That day Choe Dok Sin, former lieutenant general of the puppet army and puppet foreign minister, and Choe Hong Hui, former major general of the puppet army, held a press conference and announced the formation of the council.

A statement was made public there.

Though traitor Pak Jung Hi promised to transfer power to civilians after the May 16 coup d'etat, he went back on his promise and strengthened the dictatorial system, the statement said. As a result, it noted, the present puppet regime has turned into a "mastermind of corruption and irregularities. "We have risen in a patriotic movement," unable to remain an onlooker at this reality, it emphasized.

Pentagon Says F-15 to Replace F-4 in Okinawa

The Pentagon announced on April 26 that 72 F-4 Phantom jets now stationed at the U.S. Kadena Air Base in Okinawa would be replaced with an equal number of F-15 Eagle fighters between the summer of 1979 and the middle of 1980.

A spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department said the replacement plan has no connection with the program to phase out U.S. troops from south Korea, but it would contribute to strengthen the U.S.'s "rapid-reaction system" in case of an "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. recently announced to expand and reinforce the Kadena Air Base with $5.4 million following the replacement of F-15 Eagles.

This plan indicates that the U.S. intends to increase Okinawa's role as a logistic base and a launching base for the U.S. Pacific strategy.

Okinawans Object

The Okinawa Prefectural Office April 16 expressed its opposition to the U.S. decision to station 72 F-15 Eagle fighters at the Kadena Air Base in Okinawa between the summer of 1979 and mid-1980 to replace an equal number of F-4 Phantom II jets.

A local civic group affiliated with the Japan Socialist Party decided on April 26 to make representations to the U.S. consul general in Naha and the head of the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau.

The group will file similar protests to the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency.

Photo shows one scene of the "south Korea-U.S. joint exercise" dubbed "Team Spirit '78" staged in March this year.

Ex- S. Korean Bonn "Consul" Demands GI Pullout

"Sinhan Minbo," a paper of Koreans in the United States, on February 23 carried notes of Kim Sun Tae, who was a "consul" of the south Korean puppet embassy in West Germany till he sought an asylum abroad in August 1975.

Concerning the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, he presented a petition of protest to the federal office of Parliament U.S. vice-President Mondale when he was visiting West Germany in February 1976.

To south Koreans, the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea means a support to Pak Jung Hi, our oppressor and the wrecker of democracy in south Korea. Such policy pursued by the U.S. at the expense of our freedom and democracy is immoral, short-sighted and harmful to itself.

We earnestly hope that the United States will promptly carry out the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, as it promised, as a clear sign of its opposition to Pak Jung Hi's cruelty.

While withdrawing the troops, the United States should totally suspend and reserve its economic, military and diplomatic assistance.

I still stick to this judgement I made two years back.

He pointed out that when the crimes of Pak Tong Son, the chief agent of the "lobbying operations" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the U.S., began to be brought to light, Pak Jung Hi, in fact, kidnapped him to Seoul and refrained from staying him, afraid of the watch of the world public.

He further said in the notes:

All the ruses of the traitorous and flunkeyist group of Pak Jung Hi are aimed at prolonging its power, staking the sovereignty of the state and deceiving the people.

The coup d'etat of a night raid across the Han-gang river at early dawn is the sole justification of the seizure of power by Pak Jung Hi, the traitor to the nation, whose means of rule is prostitution and bribery, torture and murder, and we have been trodden underfoot for 17 years under his rule. The source of all our sufferings lies in this deplorable reality.

But the disgrace brought upon our heads by Pak Jung Hi is not confined to the external affairs.

The valour of "lieutenant Okamoto, a shock brigade commander," who ran about bayoneting fellow countrymen, crying "leave the mopping-up of Koreans to me" was again displayed in the overthrow of democracy through a night raid across the Han-gang river. Was it not Pak Jung Hi?

A son of a betrayer in the Tonghak National Uprising (1894-1895), this traitor for all ages stretches his hands stained with the blood of compatriots even to the loyal soul of the patriotic martyrs and to the hearts of the live anti-Japanese fighters for independence, and totally barbarizes the country and the nation with lies and foolhardiness, intrigues and perfidy, and immorality and treachery. Is it not Pak Jung Hi?

We cannot but live as a distressed nation till we overthrow Pak Jung Hi, the prodigal opposed to humanity and the nation.

Herein lies the reason why we must force out the Pak Jung Hi group at the earliest possible date.

300 Residents in W. Germany

On the other hand, nearly 300 south Korean residents in West Germany **April 15** held a demonstration, demanding the resignation of the Pak "regime," the democratisation of the south Korean society.

The demonstrators marched through downtown Bonn, holding high a streamer reading "U.S. Forces, Out of South Korea." They were also carrying the slogans "Long Live Peaceful Reunification!," "Join the Labor Struggle at Home!" and "Away with the International Enterprises Destroying National Economy!" and "Let Us Drive Out Japanese Imperialist Capital and Build an Independent Economy!"

The demonstration was reportedly held after a meeting sponsored by the European Branch of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification (Hanminryon)" and the "Korea Committee," a public organisation of West Germany.

The south Korean composer Yun I San residing in West Germany called upon the attendants to join the struggle to overthrow the dictatorial Pak "regime".

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa. Office: 6, Tsukiji 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 0181-3. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)